NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION. MR. PARNELL DEMANDS ADHERENCE TO THE ORIGINAL PROPOSALS.

HE CAN PROVE, HE DECLARES, THAT THE LETTERS ARE "BAREFACED FORGERIES" -A STRONG SPEECH BY THE IRISH LEADER-MR. SMITH SATS THE COMMISSION WILL CONSIST OF SIR JAMES HANNEN AND JUSTICES DAY AND SMITH-MR. GLADSTONE JOINS IN THE DEBATE.

London, July 23 .- In the House of Commons today Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament. He said that the Government offered the Commission of Inquiry upon precedents. He considered that a commission with less authority than was proposed would fail to do justice to all persons concerned. The Government would not be doing justice to the accused if it did not give them the completest chance to clear themselves. He had confidence in the proposed tribunal. It rested with the House to say how complete the powers of the Commission ought to be. Sir James Hannen would be the president and Justices Day and Smith would be the other members of the Commission.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the House what the powers of the Commission ought to be. It seemed that Mr. Smith had a friendly hint from the counsel for "The Times" in consequence of which the inquiry was to be extended not only into his personal conduct, but into the acts of the League in America, Ireland and Great Britain. It was evident that the case, as regards the forged letters, was going to break down. He demanded that the Government limit the scope of the Commission to what Mr. Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and the other Irish

It would be proved, he said, that each and every one of those letters was a barefaced forgery. The allegations against the League could not come before the Commission as affecting him. They were the most cruel and infamous charges ever made against a public man. He did not suppose that "The Times' would have given £1,000 for these forgeries by an ex-Commoner unless they had been against a public man. He could demonstrate to conviction within a week that the letters were forgeries. He had never seen " Pat" Ford in his life. As for the scope of the inquiry, it would be interminable unless the bill excluded vague allusion to other persons and named specifically the Commoners charged. (Cheers)

Mr. Parnell admitted that he had had communi cations with John Devoy, but those communications were solely in regard to political matters and were open to the fullest scrutiny. He also admitted making a speech at Ennis in favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good then, but he ceased to advocate beycotting after the passing of the Arrears Bill of 1882. To make the inquiry judicial, the Government ought definitely to specify the charges, and ought also to provide for scrutiny of the documents upon which the charges were based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see these documents be-

fore the Commission began to sit. Here there was an expectant pause, during which calls were raised for the Attorney-General. No member of the Government responding, Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government did not answer Mr. Parnell, and declared that there must be an answer. would vote for the second reading of the bill, but the issues raised must be considered at a later stage, before the Commission was approved. It was in the power of the Government to make a better selection of Commissioners. The Government ought to make definite charges against definite persons. There ought to be no skulking. The letters were really the only new charges. Unless Mr. Parnell's conditions were conceded, the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused.

Previous to the debate on the Commis-ion Philip Stanhope called the attention of the Governmen to the threatening language used by the Crown counsel before the coroner at Mitchelstown, and inquiry in the Mandeville case. Mr. Stanhope asked whether the counsel acted so in pursuance of instructions from Dublin Castle, and whether the Government would order the counsel to assume a more respectful attitude toward the coroner.

Mr. Balfour replied that he had no information on the subject, but he believed that the Crown counsel did not need any instructions either from himself or from Mr. Stanhope. cheers.) In reply to Mr. Clancy, Mr. Balfour said he had asked the Home Office that the highest and most experienced officers in the department be sent to Ireland to inspect the condition and management of the prisons. One of those sent

Mr. Healy asked if it was true that Mr. Dillon had been brought before Dr. Barr in Dundalk Jail for examination, but refused to submit unless he knew whose agent Dr. Barr was, Mr. Balfour promised to inquire.

REDSKINS ON THE WARPATH.

THE HUDSON BAY FORT BESIEGED BY INDIANS -FEARS THAT THE TROOPS WILL ARRIVE

Chicago, July 23.—A dispatch from Winnipeg, Man., says: "The Shena River revolt continues to cause the greatest excitement. The local militia is prepared to start for the scene of the outbreak on short notice. A messenger arrived from Hazelton last night. He says when he escaped the Indians were still laying siege to Hudson Bay Fort, where all the white population is gathered. The garrison, he says, could not hold out much longer and he fears the troops now on Middleton, who commanded the troops during the last troops in this revolt. He has telegraphed the militia authorities in British Columbia as follows: "I can put 5,000 on cars in twenty-four hours en route for the

pretty well divided against one another, and that probably some of them would side with the whites against their enemies. A short distance above the mouth of the Skena River lies Duncan Island, where dwelt the ferocious and bloodthirsty band of Indians known as the Metla Katlah tribe, which gave so much trouble to the Government a few years ago, but afterward fled to some point in Alaska. This tribe has signified its willingness to join the rebels and is reported on its way to Hazelton.

years ago is expected by those who know the character of the redskins now on the warpath. Orders were received from Otiawa last night, where, it is said, the most alarming intelligence has been received. The Government battalion, which was first at the from in the last rebellion, is instructed to hold itself in readiness. The greatest excitement prevails here.

AMERICAN TOURISTS ANNOYED BY DETECTIVES ing a close watch upon all American visitors. A detective entered a hotel recently and insisted upon Louis who had previously visited Dublin. The gen-tieman complained to the United States Consul, who has written a letter to the police authorities demanding an explanation of the detective's conduct.

THE BALKAN QUESTION UP AGAIN. London, July 25.-Berlin and Vienna journals that the Czar may perhaps approve the independence of the Balkan States. They say that the Czar is willing to make such a concession to Bulgaria, but that Prince Fordinand must leave the throne. Under these conditions Germany will support Russia, and Emperor William will order Prince Ferdinard's departure.

Toronto. Ont., July 23.—Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, left here to-night for New-York. He

Manitoba, and that he can show them that his province is a profitable field for their investments. He said also that the Red River Valley Railway would be running into Winnipeg toward the end of August, and that everything in connection with its work was

BOULANGER AND HIS SECOND DEFEAT. Paris, July 23 -General Boulanger, in an interview, said that he was not surprised at the check he had met with in Ardoche, sceing that his illness prevented his directing the electoral campaign. He intends to be a candidate in the Department of Somme.

At an election yesterday for member of the

Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Rhone, M. Chepin, the Opportunist candidate, unopposed, received 32,028 votes.

In the Department of Dordogne M. Tuillifer (Bonapartist) received 47.650 votes, M. Clerjounic (Re-publican) 41,524, and General Boulanger 4,645.

THE INMAN LINE'S MAGNIFICENT STEAMER. London, July 23.-The new Inman Line steamer she left the Clyde on Saturday she had on board a large and distinguished company. Among these on board M. P., the Duke of Montrose, E. Inman, David Maciver and Addison Burley, directors of the Inman Line; A. Turner and H. Beazley, of the British Shipowners' ompany; F. Henderson, of the Anchor Line; G. S. Goodwin, engineering designer of the Warren Line; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, James Spence, Edmond Taylor, A. A. Faton, of St. Louis; Captain Simpson, and Gordon Ross, chairman of the Guion Line Steam-

The City of New-York has proved to be a fast boat sing Dutchman" of the Atlantic. On her first voyage she will take out Mr. Blaine and the members of his faully who have been sojourning in Engiand. The stateroom which will be occupied by Mr. Blaine is magnificently decorated and upholstered. It looks as comfortable and as luxurious as the best apartments in the best hotels. and justifies the description given of her as the "Fly

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS MAINTAINED. NO RUPTURE BETWEEN THE LEHIGH VALLEY

The sale last week of a part of its New-Jersey Central stock by the Lehigh Valley Railsoad Company has led to rumors in Wall Street that the relations of the two companies had been ruptured. It cannot be learned that there is any foundation for the inference. A person acquainted with the affairs of the companies said yesterday that while he did not know the precise motive of the Lehigh Valley in selling its stock, he was certain that for the present the relations of the companies would not be changed in any way. The pool which bought control of the New-Jersey Central divided its holdings a year ago. The Lehigh Valley had a third interest.

Lehigh Valley or any other interest should not sell its stock whenever it pleased. That company has been spending large sums of money lately, and for that reason may have concluded to market some of its

A prominent director of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey remarked: "I think the reason for the Lehigh Valley's action is that the company has not Lehigh Valley's action is that the company has not been able to control the management of the Jersey Central as absolutely as it evidently had hoped. There is no bad feeling between the companies, but I suspect the Lehigh Valley people have been somewhat disappointed that they could not control this road in their special interest. If they should sell the whole of their stock the business relations of the companies would not be affected.

NOT TO OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS. The ticket brokers on Broadway continue to do an active business in the cut-rate tickets to the Western lines that they are offering any inducements or pay-ing commissions to influence business. Chairman H. F. Pierson, of the Trunk Lines Passenger Agents' Association, said yesterday that the subject of paying commissions was fully discussed at the meeting held at Cresson, Penn., last week, and that as far as he could learn none of the trunk lines favor the policy of offering such terms to the scalpers as to make it an object with them to favor any one road. He added, however, that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is the only company now not in harmony with the trunk lines, and said that he was not in a position to

ance of the resolutions passed last week at Cresson, Penn., prohibiting och payments, either by direct means or by any inducements being held out to the ticket agents to favor any railroad. Other matters of interest and detail will be brought before the meet-ing relating to the immigrant traffic, and the ex-changing of tickets on board steamships instead of through the Castle Garden Boreau.

Philadelphia, July 23 (Special).—The Pennsylvania -Rail road Company still refuses to place the tickets of the Chicago and Alten road on sale at its offices, netwithstanding the fact that other companies have agreed to handle them. The Pennsylvania company is strenucusly opposed to paying commissione to ticket agents, and it was because the commission plan was insisted upon that the tickets of the Chicago and Alton road were refused.

On Third st. to-day it was current that the Lehigh

Valley Railroad people had sold their road's 36,000 shares of New-Jersey Central stock, and that, in consequence, the president of the Lehigh Valley would resign his office as vice-president of the New-Jersey Central.

The train hands of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, whose pay was reduced last month, forwarded letters to

whose may was reduced last month, forwarded letters to the company to-day, demanding an explanation.

Washington, July 23.—In the case of Scofield, Shurmer and Teagle and others agt, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, involving oil rates from Cleve-land, Ohlo, to various points, the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that there is an unlawful prefer-ence by the carrier in favor of oil shipments in tank car lots as against like shipments in barrel carload lots, which is ordered to be corrected.

Chicago, July 23.—The Eastern roads to-day reduced

Chicago, July 23.—The Eastern roads to-day reduced the rate on rags, waste paper and stock paper from thirty to twenty-five cents per hundred from Chicago to New-

General Manager Jeffrey, of the Illinois Central, re-turned from the South to-day. The three days' conference which he and other officials of the road held with the which he and other officials of the road held with the Mississippi Railread Commissioners resulted in defeat for the company. The commissioners refused to modify, except in one or two minor assances, the local freight tariff which they had prepared for that State. The Hilineis Central, in putting into effect the rate prescribed by the commission, filed a written protest, setting forth the losses which must inevitably result to the company from the

MUHR'S INSANITI AGAIN CERTIFIED TO. Philadelphia, July 23.—The Commission in Lunacy appointed in the matter of the mental condition of Joseph Muhr, the jeweller, held a meeting here to-day. Theodore F. Jenkins appeared as counsel for the estate. The hearing was private. Among the witnesses was Mr. Muhr's physician, Dr. Albert Seesel, of New-York, who, in the course of his testimony, said that Mr. Muhr was undoubtedly insane, and utterly incapable of taking care of himself or his estate. The Commission found that Joseph Muhr had been a lunatic since June 20 last, but with momentary lucid intervals, and still remains insane; that he has a wife and two

children, and that his estate is worth \$150,000. Mr. Muhr had previously been declared a luna by a commission in New-York, where he is under treatment at an insane hospital, and the proceeding here, so far as a declaration of his lunacy is con-cerned was merely formal, the main object being to secure an authoritative statement as to the value of his estate.

ALLEGED LEAD POISONING IN A FACTORY. Philadelphia, July 23 (Special).-A case of whole sale lead poisoning was discovered by the Camden Loard of Health to-day, and the authorities of that city have written to the State Board of Health for instructions. The place where the poisoning is alleged to have occurred is the factory of the Julian Electric Company, No. 316 North Front-st., and the worst cases thus far reported are those of Phoebe Kellun, Mamie Goff, Neilie Pogia, Vera Gates and Bart Way. Miss Rellum, who was badly poisoned, said that she and the others were employed in a room to fub red icad in iron perfocated plates. The girls were not warned that the work was dangerous, but when they exhibited violent symptoms of lead poisoning milk and a mixture that looked like lemonads were given them to drink. They are all very ill now.

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER AT THE BREAKWATER. Washington, July 23.-Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, received a telegram this morning saying that the brig Teneriffe, from ANITOBA'S PREMIER COMING TO NEW-YORK.
Toronto. Ont., July 23.—Thomas Greenway, Premier
Manitoba, left here to-night for New-York. He
that his mission is purely for the purpose of IVES FILES AN AFFIDAVIT.

HIS STORY ABOUT THE STOCK TRANSFER BOTH SIDES PRESENT ARGUMENTS IN THE EXTRA-DITION CASE BEFORE THE GOVERNOR-THE MATTER POSTPONED TWO WEEKS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.] Albany, July 23 .- In the application of the State of Ohio for the extradition of Henry S. Ives, George H Stayner and E. Wilson Woodruff, Governor Hill this afternoon listened to arguments. The Governor came into the Executive Chamber looking rather weary this afternoon, and said to the lawyers he found there: "What with the Legislature and this case it looks as if I was going to lose my vacation this year." The lawyers present were District-Attorney Pugh and Clifford H. Bartlett, counsel for Hamilton County, Ohio, Disrict-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn, representing the county of this State, in which proceedings against Ives might be taken, and Mr. Johnson, of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, counsel for Ives and Stayner. Mr. Johnson, the first speaker,

This case has excited wide attention, and there has been much misrepresentation of it, especially in "The New-York Times." That paper charged that there had been some grapevine methods employed to get the informa-tion that I'ves had been indicted. All I can say is that I received five different telegrams from Cincinnati inform-ing me of this indictment. The information was gathered ing me of this indictment. The information was gathered on the streets. We resist this application for extradition. inepired by private malice. I think I can establish the fact that they are prosecuting Ives and Stayner for grand larceny, when they are actually to be prosecuted on a vil suit; that is unfair.

Mr. Johnson then read affidavits of Ives, Stayner and himself; alleging that there had been no embezzlement of 27,963 shares of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway by Ives and Stayner, as alleged by District-Attorney Pugh of Cincinnati. Mr. Johnson alleged that the shares had been sold by Ives & Co. for the railroad. A portion of the proceeds had been used in purchasing a controlling interest in the Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, which the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton desired to acquire. Moreover, Messrs. Ives and Stayner were not in Ohio at the time of the transfer but in New-York, and therefore only liable to punishment in New-York

Mr. Johnson read an affidavit by Henry S. Ives, dated at Niagara Falls, July 21, in which Mr. Ives

Henry S. Ives makes outh and says that the 5,000 shares of Dayton and Michigan stock referred to in the indictment found against him was a part of the 27,963 shares of the same stock originally belonging to the treasury of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, and that it so belonged to said treasury when Geerge H. Stayner and E. Wilson Woodruff were elected respectively Stayner and E. Wilson Woodraff were elected respectively president and secretary and treasurer in June, 1835. Affi ant further states that 27,400 shares of stock was sold, and disposed of by the executive committee and the Board of Directors of the C. H. & D., either of which had the power and authority to make said sale. Affiant further easy that the money arising out of the sale of the stock referred to in the indictment was deposited with the firm of Ives & Co., that the amount was credited to the C. H. and D. Railroad on the books of Ives & Co., and affiant is informed and believes that the money so deposited forms is informed and believes that the money so deposited forms a part of the balance due the company.

District-Attorney Pugh then stated his side of the case. Mr. Pugh first read the statutes of Ohio in regard to embezzlement, which, the Governor said, were similar to those of New-York. Mr. Pugh then said that the indictment was found on the fact that on January 5, 1887, Ives, Stayner and Woodruff had in Cincinnati ordered F. H. Short, an employe of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, to issue 27,400 shares of its stock

to George W. Stern, "an employe of the firm of Ives & Co." Mr. Pugh then proceeded:

The testimony before the Grand Jury showed that Ives brought those certificates of stock to New-York and hypothecated these shares for his own use, and that 5,000 shares of stock were transferred by Ives to Ruhn, Loeb & Co. for his own personal advantage. Under the laws of this was a crime. There is no malice in this pro-

Governor Hill then said that he should want affidavits upon both sides before making any decision, and he therefore proposed a postponement

he might have been advised of a favorable decision having been rendered by Governor Hill in the matter in his rumored return. At Ives's house which was apparently closed up entirely, a man servant said that Ives was not expected to return, while Stayner was expected home in a day or two, so it was said by a member of his family. Neither of them had been seen or heard of at the Brooklyn Club, of which both are members.

THE KNIGHTS AND THEIR BODY-GUARD.

Pittsburg, July 23 (Special).-Homer L. Magaw, that the officers and prominent members of labor or-ganizations are continually watched by detectives. Mr. Magaw to-day said: "Last April I made a pri-vate business trip to Denver, and was followed by a detective as far as Omaha, where I lost sight of him. Last month I was followed again, my route being partly over the Buriington road, altogether my business was private and had nothing to do with the strike. The man followed me from Chicago. He kept close to me all over the Union Pacific road, occupying a seat beside me. When I engaged a sleeping berth on the Rock Island Road he secured a berth above me, and followed me back from Omaha to

was and invited him to call on me, after assuring him that I knew what he was. He neither admitted nor denied that he was a detective. After he left, I in turn followed him, and traced him to the l'inkerton headquarters. I believe that nearly all the Knights of Labor general officers are followed, and that in all portions of the country these detectives, in the guise of workingmen, have become members of the order. Of course, we are on the lookout for of the order. Of course, we are on the lookout for them. But there is nithing that we are ashained of in our own district here, at one meeting, a man pretending to be a workingman became a member several years ago. He accidentally threw back his coat and displayed a badre which showed him to be a member of a Coal and fron police force, supposed to be it the employ of the linkertons. That was the last we saw of him."

STRIKE IN A SHOE FACTORY ENDED. Carlisle, Penn., July 23 (Special).-The shoe factory strike is at an end. At a meeting of the strikers this afternoon, called by the new general manager, Mr. Linden, all the differences were amicably settled, and the employes will return to work to-morrow.

NO STRIKE AT "THE FALL OF ROME." Gustave Nahn, stage manager of "The Fall of Rome," now being performed at St. George, S. I., said yesterday that there was no foundation in the statement that a strike was probable among the employes. "In the first place," said he, "we have too many compenies on the road to do anything but employ union men; we cannot afford to risk a strike by employing non-union men." The performances will take place as usual at St. George.

EXCITED OVER A SUPPOSED ELOPEMENT.

Plymouth, N. H., July 23.—Great Falls is excited over the supposed elopement of Emory J. Randall. paymaster and treasurer of the Great Falls Manupaymaster and treatment offizer, and Mrs. Juliette Worcester. The two left Great Falls week before last, Mrs. Worcester saying that she was going to Europe. Mr. Randall stated that he was bound on a short fishing excursion. Mrs. Worcester is worth \$75,000 to \$100,000. Randall has a wife and two daughters. It is supposed the couple have gone to Europe. An auditor is examining Randail's accounts, but it is not thought he is short.

BUICIDE OF A BRIGHT YOUNG LAWYER. Hopkinsville, Ky., July 23.-R. W. Henry, one of the most brilliant young lawyers in Western Kentucky, shot himself Sunday evening at his home. dying instantly. He had been out on a political speaking tour the last week. Mr. Henry was a nominee for Cleveland and Thurman elector for this district, and had been mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Congress. He was only thirty, and old. The cause of the suicide is a mystery, NO FAITH IN THE PALEFACES UNWONTED EXCITEMENT AMONG THE SIOUX

A GREAT COUNCIL OF 5.000 BUCKS HELD LAST NIGHT-SPEECHES BY CHIEF GALL, MAD BEAR AND OTHERS-UNANIMOUS AND SAVAGE OPPOSITION TO OPPNING THE RESERVATION-A CON-FERENCE TO-DAY.

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, July 23.-All is exftement on the Sloux Reservation. Never since the the close of the Sioux war have the Indians been so thoroughly awakened or the white settlers so deeply interested. It has been supposed by a great majority of the reading people that the Sioux Reservation, containing 22,000,000 acres of land, was opened for settlement by the recent act of Congress, but the clause making it necessary to secure the consent of threefourths of the Indians may keep the land from the public domain for many years. The Commission ap-pointed by President Cleveland to confer with the Indians arrived here yesterday to hold a conference with the Sioux chiefs. Nearly 5,000 Indians of this agency are camped within two miles of Fort Yates, and additions to their number are arriving hourly. The wily Sloux braves have not waited to meet the Commission to discuss the question, but at 5 o'clock this evening they formed an immense circle on the prairie, and never in the history of the tribes were more eloquent more stirring speeches made by dusky orators. Without regard to the merits of the propounderstanding of the proposed treaty, the tribes Sitting Bull, the famous Medicine Man, who made the licine for the Custer massacre, is the only wellknown Indian not present and several policemen have been riding over the reservation in pursuit of him for News was received here to-day that he will be brought back to-morrow. He left the agency for a at work among the Indians of other agencies sowing Knowing that the conference with the Commissioners will be held to-morrow the Indians called a private council to-day, and in the centre of their vast city of tents, which were pitched at daylight yesterday morn-ing, they formed the circle which was composed of wagons, ponies and nearly 5,000 orators. The council was kept a secret from the whites, but your correspondent with a friendly interpreter was present. The Irdians selected Chief Gall, John Gress, Mad Bear, Big Head and Running Antelope as their orators for to-morrow's conference.

John Grass, the Chief Justice of the Sloux Court, was the first to speak. He advised the Indians to be careful in what they say to the Commission, and no matter what is said to make no decision until after mature consideration. He said:

"The treaties made before by the whites have been broken by them. I think these men sent out by the Great Father to make this treaty about our land have come for some purpose. The Government will suphave to pay taxes and will be very poor."

"These Commissioners have come to talk with us about our lands. They come here with an interpreter and we must have one to look after our interests. You have chosen four of us to do the talking for the tribe and we will work hard. Do not forget, fellow warriors,, that if you sign this paper giving away your lands you can never get it back again. No matter

Mad Bear repeated that the whites had broken all former treatles with the Indians, and at the close his speech there were numerous grunts of applause quiet and comparatively cold. The applause, which is given by grunts and guttural explosions was mild, but wher Mad Bear took his seat and Chief Gall arose majestically, the Indians went wild. Gall is the handsomest and most commanding Indian of the tribe and as field general he all the brilliat manueuvres during the Custer campaign for which Sitting Bull was given credit. He is unquestionably the first living Indian orator and his speech to-day is pronounced by the interpreters to be the most eloquent ever delivered on the reservation. Among other things, he said on alluding to the arrival of the Commissioners

was at Fort Rice many years ago there was a treaty made with us. In this treaty the whites made great promises. They told us we would have many cattle and that our horses would cover the plains. I returned in a few years and learned that we were again deceived. They did not keep their word and we were as fools. When they made that treaty they told us that our lands When they made that treaty they told us that our lands went no,th to the river of the Cannon Ball. Now they tell us it goes no further toward the great north light than the Cedar Creek. Again we are driven. When the Commissioners have come out they have made us many big promises. They would not tell us what the Great Father said, but would talk to please the Indian heart. big promises. They would not tell us what the Great Father said, but would talk to please the Indian heart. We believed them, but we have lost much of our lands and our children have been hungry. In the past I have not complained. I believed the Great Father was honest and I have acted with a good heart, but unless this treaty with us is fair and we are told the truth, my heart will not be good. We cannot accept land apart (meaning severalty). We want grazing lands. Our reservations have been growing smaller and smaller, and soon we will be without a hunting ground. Our buffalces have been killed by the whites, and now they want our land. They come, I hear, with two papers, want our land. They come, I hear, with two papers, one to take our lands and one to keep them. They tell us we must sign one or the other and our names will be counted. This is the first time I over knew that an Indian can be made to sign a paper against his will.

At the close of Gall's speech, the applause was savagely enthusiastic. At this point Two Packs, an excited chief, saw the reporter near the circle and thinking him one of the commissioners exclaimed: tell us what you want. Do not stay outside listening to us, but let us hear you."

This created wild excitement among the Indians, but after some argument on the part of the interpreter the orators proceeded. After speeches by Running Antelope, High Bear and others and the reading of the proposed treaty which was printed in the Sloux language, Mad Boar again' addressed the circle and called upon all opposed to giving consent to the treaty to rise. Every Indian in the the circle sprang to his feet with a whoop and this performance was so satisfactory to the orators that it was repeated three times, after which dog soup and coffee were served. The pacific speech of the day was made by running Antelope, who advised his people to be calm.

The treaty aims to open one-half of the reservation

The treaty aims to open one-half of the reservation or about 11,000,000 acres to settlement, and to advance \$1,000,000 for the purchase of farm implements and stock for the Indians, who are to select farms immediately upon the ratification of the treaty. The land to be settled will be sold to actual settlers at 50 cents an acre, and it is estimated that the funds thus raised will be over \$5,000,000, which shall be placed at interest to the credit of the Sloux nation. It is the most important step toward the development of the Northwest taken for years, as it means the immediate building of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern roads to the Black Hills.

Sitting Bull is expected to arrive to-morrow. He is a dynamite boom in blankets when harmony is wanted.

COLEMAN'S OFFER TO HIS CREDITORS. WILLING TO PAY FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR-

GREAT SHRINKAG" OF ASSETS. San Francisco, July 23 (Special).-It leaked out to day that on Saturday William T. Coleman sent a proposition to all his creditors to settle at 40 cents on the dollar of his indebtedness. Ten per cent of this will be paid in each while the remainder will be distributed through three yearly payments with interest. Coleman, however, promises to make payment whenever 5 per cent is in hand. His libilities amount to nearly three millions. Much of Coleman's property can not be sold for one quarter the value be put on Coleman valued at two millions. His San Rafael property might have brought one and a half millions when the boom was at its height, but now it could not be sold for half a million. The same is true of his ranch in san Mateo County and his residence in this city. Under the circumstances there is no hope for a resumpting of business by the historic firm of William T. Coleman & Co.

TROUBLE ON THE CANAL Rochester, N. Y., July 23 .- There was a rumor this morning that the slow filling up of the canal was occasioned by a break. This report was denied by the canal officials, who said it was caused by three boats being abreast at Hulberton, and three at Albion, forming a dam, which has caused the delay more than

ARTHUR LOSING HIS GRIP.

STRIKE LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

THE CAUSE OF GRUMBLING AMONG HIS MEN. HOGE AND MURPHY'S TERMS REJECTED AND THE

Chicago, July 23 (Special) .- P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is losing the confidence of his men. There was much grumbling at his manner of handling the "Q" strike in its inception, and it has been growing in volume, especi-'Q' strike has so far been unsuccessful, though I be-lieve it would have been successful if managed right," said a chairman of one of the grievance coma man of any traitorous action, but I honestly believe that Arthur has refused to do things that he knew would be for the interests of the strikers. More than that, I am not the only one who thinks so. Now, I'll show you how much confidence the men have in He thought he had done a very smart thing when he got the Burlington to formulate a plan of settlement at the conference here two weeks ago. He filled you newspaper men check full of talk at time that the strike was in a fair way of settlement because the men would accept the terms. Now, are they accepting them? Chairmen Hoge and Mur-phy are proposing the terms to the men, and in al-

most every case the vote is practically unanimous

against them. These terms are not Hoge and Mur-phy's terms, they are P. M. Arthur's terms, or the

will be snowed under, and that the strike will never

be declared off by their acceptance. Why, a majority

road's, I don't know which. I do know that they

of the strikers have already declared against accept-"Then there's another thing," said the chairman of a grievance committee of one of the other roads. "The most important meeting yet held with reference to the Burlington strike begins to-morrow in St. Joseph, Mo. Arthur was urged to attend that meeting and absolutely refused. I saw his letter declining to go and he didn't give any reason for refusing. But here he accepts an invitation to go to a meeting in Pittsburg, which is of no importance whatever. don't even know what that meeting is about. I see that Hoge is to be present at the Pittsburg meeting. I'll just bet \$500 that he isn't and I'll make the same bet that he don't go into any more conferences with

Brotherhood, "I don't think there will ever be another Grievance Committee meeting in Chicago. We have been hounded and dogged by detectives ever since we treated like dynamiters, when we all think at least and improved the property by letting in more that we are good, honest citizens. This whole strike ousiness is a mistake," continued Mr. Gould. "Acwhich hurt his credit. Matters were brought to a focus yesterday by a little attachment, and so a focus yesterday by a little attachment, and so a focus yesterday by a little attachment, and so Mr. Bates gave judgment to H. B. Claffin & Co. and to two others. Mr. Bates hopes to get a settlement as ever. I honestly have no idea how it will end. A majority of the strikers have already rejected the 'Q.' proposition taken out by Hoge and Murphy. So that matter is ended."

Mr. Waison, an engineer of the New-York Central, is on the way to St. Joseph. He is a cool-headed and apparently intelligent man. "We are solid in the Least in support of the 'Q.' men," he said. "We believe that they are in the right and propose to stand by them, morally and financially. The strike is not over yet, nor liable to be for some time. Free-right he public will be heard on this subject. As to those dynamite scares, they are all bosh and concerted between the railroad company and the detectives."

ANOTHER OLD MAN SWINDLED.

CONFIDENCE MEN ROB HIM OF \$3,000 BY A PARTICULABLY COOL AND IMPUTENT TRICK Boston, July 23 (Special).—A Charlestown man, whose name is suppressed, lost \$3,000 to confidence men on Saturday. A well-dressed man met him in the cording to their own statement the Burlington Road

whose name is suppressed, lost \$3,000 to confidence street and greeted him cordially as Mr. ----Charlestown man told the stranger he was mistaken, as his name was Blank. The stranger apologized and went off. Mr. Blank, who is about seventy-five years will meet to-day, when the subject of paying commissions will be further discussed, and it is expected that some action will be taken to inforce the observance of the resolutions passed last week at Cresson, Penn., prohibiting uch payments, either by direct means or by any inducements being held out to the detectives who are looking for him, agent for a certain book, and asked Mr. Elank to step into his office and examine it. Seated at a desk in the Stone. The trio chatted awhile, when No. 3 produced a cloth and wheel and proposed a little game of chance. He explained that the firm he represented gave away

He was dazed by his good fortune, but the rogues said they could not give him the money unless he could prove that he had security in case he had lost. He said he had \$3,000 in the bank, whither he hurried, drew his \$3,000 and returned to the den. He laid his \$3,000 on the table, the alleged banker put \$10,000 vision. Then No. 3 proposed that the old man try-his luck again. The wheel was turned and the whole sum was lost. The old man was penniless. Young Stone condoled with him. Young Stone expressed deep regret that he should have been instrumental in getting his father's old friend in trouble. Then he bowed his victim out of the room. The victim reported the case to the police.

LIGHTNING STRIKES MOODY'S CHURCH.

edifice from end to end, almost causing a panic among the occupants of the building, while the Sunday-school children that had remained screamed with terror as

The news that lightning had struck the church spread rived as many curiosity seekers were standing on the outside as there were worshippers within. All sorts of reports as to damage and loss of life were in circulation, but all were groundless. It is regarded as providential that the stroke did not come after the large congregation had been seated in the auditorium as a panic and rush would have undoubtedly resulted in a great loss of life, as the exits from the auditorium are down narrow winding stairs. are down narrow winding stairs.

Philadelphia, July 23 (Special).—In referring to the reported failure of a number of bucket shops in Newnoon: "There are fifty bucket shop brokers in this city, doing a business of from 50 shares to 5,000 shares each every day; and I estimate that the mar-ginal liability exceeds \$500,000. One house has a customer short on oil at 65, with a margin of over \$7,000 and a total marginal liability of over \$30,000 Most of the smaller houses are connected with the public grain and stock exchanges of New-York, which furnish the necessary facilities for the business, and give the quotations half a minute ahead of the stock tickers."

DEPARTURE OF THE DE BRAAK EXPEDITION. Philadelphia, July 23 (Special).—The expedition under command of Captain Adams, which is to sail to the place occupied by the sloop De Braak, sunk in Delaware Bay nthety-eight year ago, and said to have had on board millions of treasure and precious stones, left the Delaware to-day. A complete outfit of blasting and pumping machinery, with several divers, com-pose part of the means for discovering the wreck.

Philadelphia, July 23 (Special).—The United States man-of-war Anticatm, lying at League Island, will be offered for sale next week. The vessel has never been out of the Delaware, and the longest trip she ever made was from the old Navy Yard, where she was built, to her present quarters at League Island. During the last few years she has been allowed to rot, and now lies partially sunk in the mud.

PRICE THREE CENTS. MR. BATES'S STORE CLOSED

A MERCHANT CONFESSES JUDGMENTS.

THE LARGE DRYGOODS HOUSE IN TWENTY-THIRD-ST. IN THE HANDS OF THE SHERIFF-A TALK ABOUT THE CAUSES OF THE

EMBARRASSMENT. The large retail dry-goods store of Levi M. Bates & Co., at Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st, was taken possession of by the sheriff yesterday, and to-day its doors will remain closed. Judgments by confession to the amount of -\$126,264 57 were entered in the Supreme Court yesterday against Mr. Bates, who was formerly he firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, and who eight months ago purchased the business of Conkling & Chivvis. The plaintiffs in the suits in which the judgments were entered are H. B. Claffin & Co., whose claim is for \$19,712 54, principally, for goods sold; Daniel H. Mills for \$50,016 22, including interest and costs, for money loaned on January 28; and Martha A. Bates (his wife) on a note for \$56,535 81, money loaned.

Although the business has been conducted under the title of Levi M. Bates & Co., Mr. Bates was the sole proprietor. The Sheriff's officers took possession of the store yesterday afternon, by vir tue of executions issued under the judgments, but the business proceeded as usual ntil 6 o'clock. For some time rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the business was not paying, and that Mr. Bates was tightly pressed for ready money, but as all maturing obligations were promptly met, the trade looked upon the rumors as merely idle gossip. Bradstreets, however, withdrew his rating. The trade had supposed that Mr. Bates was wealthy, and it was thought he could raise whatever money was necessary to tide over the dull summer months.

Mr. Bates's lawyer, S. F. Kneeland, was at the store yesterday looking after matters. Mr. Kneeland said the liabilities were about \$250,000. The nominal assets were much larger, and he thought that the actual assets would equal the liabilities and that there were enough assets to pay everything. Speaking of the causes of the failure, Mr. Kneeland said that Mr. Bates had met with many losses lately. He lost \$60,000 by the failure of Metcalf, Brothers and Co., of Detroit, Mich.; he had \$50,000 stock in that company and was an endorser of their notes. Trade had been Lad this spring. He had lost money in the business, the corner being an unlucky one. He paid too much for the business when he brought out Conkling We have been & Chivvis. He paid them a bonus of \$50,000 Many rumors had been in circulation which hurt his credit. Matters were brought to a focus yesterday by a little attachment, and so

ASSIGNMENTS AND SCHEDULES FILED.

Assignments were made yesterday as follows: Jay
F. Butler, manufacturer of children's carriages, doing
business under the name of the New-York Carriage
Company at No. 213 Grand-st., to Gusiave Huerstel,

Emanuel Stransky, jeweller, No. 178 Second-st., to Arnold Kohn, with liabilities, \$6,124.56; nominal assets, 80,018 86, and actual assets, \$2,509.00; John G. Yentor, dealer in paper, No. 396 Broome-st., to William E. Wheelock, with liabilities, \$4,304.46; nominal assets, \$2,469.20, and actual assets, \$4,929.83; John Speliberg, furniture dealer, Nos. 176 and 178 Wooster-st., to Frederick ick Havoth, with Habilities, \$6,059 09; nominal \$2,810 55, and actual assets, \$1,878 45.

THE AQUELUCT BILL APPROVED.

THE GOVERNOR BELIEVES IT IS SUBSTAN TIALLY WHAT HE RECOMMENDED-POINTS OF THE MESSAGE.

Albany, July 23 .- Governor Hill to-day approved the bill for the reorganization of the Aqueduct Commission passed at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature. Following are some of the points of the memorandum which accompanied the message:
The essential feature of this bill is the principle of
Home Rule. It recognizes the propriety of the local authorities of the city of New York being permitted to select
their own officials to construct a great public work. If their own omenas to constitute their own of the major the authority which legitimately belongs to his postition. My views upon this subject are not new. In withholding my approval from a bill passed by the Legislature in 1886, which temporarily deprived the Mayor of the power to appoint Excise Commissioners,

BOLT ARRIVED.

Chicago, July 23.—Mr. Moody's Chicago Avenue Church had a narrow escape from serious damage by lightning yesterday just before the morning services. The spire was struck and badly damaged, as was also a portion of the roof. Sunday-school had just closed and people were beginning to file into the church auditorium when a loud clap of thunder shook the edifice from end to end, almost causing a paule among sioners without any restrictions as to politics; but the Legislature in its wisdom having thought otherwise, and the bill being in other respects precisely as recommended by me, it should not be allowed to fail because of these departures in matters of detail. The passage of this departures in matters of detail. The passage of this measure, under the circumstances, casts no reflection upon the present Commissioners. They are not removed for cause, but the whole Board is reconstructed. Neither does the bill seek nor contemplate the stoppage of the present investigation of the Aquedust management. That investigation is permitted to the fullest extent. This was understood when the bill was recommended, and it is so understood now that the bill has passed.

DeLancey Nicoll called on Mayor Hewitt yesterday, and, it is reported, held a conference regarding the appointment of Aqueduct Commissioners under the new bill. Mr. Nicoll was in consultation with the Gov-ernor in Albany regarding the measure both before and after its recommendation and adoption.

SIMON NEWCOMB UNDER TREATMENT.

PHYSICALLY WEAKENED BY A SPINAL AFFECTION-

HIS MIND PERFECTLY CLEAR. Boston, July 23 (Special).—"Webb's" dispatch from Washington, speaking of the illness of Professor Simon Newcomb, says: "There have been reports that he is very seriously ill, but a letter was received here yes terday as to which this statement is made by Professor Loomis, of the Nautical Office; 'There is no foundation for the report. Professor Newcomb is at the Chelses Naval Hospital under treatment for a spinal affection which had partly deprived him of the use of his arm and leg, but his mind is not affected and he directs much of the work of the office by letter. We had a letter from him pesterday, which was as clear and coherent as any one could write."

AGAINST THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION. Trenton, N. J., July 23 (Special).—Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet filed yesterday his decision in the case of the Cigarmakers' International Union against John R. union shop, and has used the society's label on his goods. The Vice-Chancellor decided that as the union

Williams, a Newark eigarmaker, to restrain him from using the Union label. Williams conducts a non-